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PROGRESS ENERGY CAROLINAS, **LLC** - Experimental Residential Prepay Pilot Program

TRANSCRIPT OF TESTIMONY AND PROCEEDINGS

COMMISSIONERS PRESENT: John E. 'Butch' Howard, CHAIRMAN, David A. WRIGHT, VICE CHAIRMAN; and COMMISSIONERS Elizabeth B. 'Lib' FLEMING, G. O'Neal HAMILTON, Randy MITCHELL, Swain E. WHITFIELD, and Nikiya 'Nikki' HALL

ADVISOR TO COMMISSION: Rebecca Dulin, Esq.

STAFF: Joseph Melchers, General Counsel; F. David Butler, Senior Counsel; James Spearman, Ph.D., Executive Assistant to Commissioners; B. Randall Dong, Esq., and Josh Minges, Esq., Legal Staff; Phil Riley, Tom Ellison, and Lynn Ballentine, Advisory Staff; Jo Elizabeth M. Wheat, CVR-CM/M-GNSC, Court Reporter; and Deborah Easterling, Allison Minges, and Patty Shoultz, Hearing Room Assistants

APPEARANCES:

LEN ANTHONY, ESQUIRE, along with CHRIS EDGE [Director/Retail Strategy and Emerging Technology], GREG CAGLE [PEC]: [Sr. Regulatory Affairs Analyst] and CYNTHIA LUHRS [PEC]: [Sr. Product Developer], representing PROGRESS ENERGY CAROLINAS, LLC

JEFFREY M. NELSON, ESQUIRE, representing THE OFFICE OF REGULATORY STAFF

Public Service Commission of South Carolina

101 EXECUTIVE CENTER DRIVE COLUMBIA, SC 29210

POST OFFICE BOX 11649 COLUMBIA, SC 29211

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PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRMAN HOWARD: Please be seated. Good morning and welcome to this briefing. At this time, I'll ask Attorney Dulin if she will read the docket.

MS. DULIN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman and Commissioners. We are here today pursuant to a request for an allowable ex parte briefing that was filed by Progress Energy Carolinas, LLC, to be held today, March 21st, at 10:30 a.m., here in the Commission's meeting room. The subject matter to be discussed at the briefing is: the Experimental Prepay Pilot Program.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN HOWARD: Thank you. Mr. Anthony.

MR. ANTHONY: Good morning, Chairman, members of the Commission. Thank you for having us here today to talk about our Prepay Pilot. We're real excited about it. We did this a few years back before the technology had progressed to where it is, and this provides us a lot of additional opportunities, as well as for the customers.

So we'll kick it off. We have here with us today -- starting on my left, your right -- Greg Cagle, and he's a senior regulatory analyst;

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Cynthia Luhrs, our senior product developer; and Chris Edge, director, Retail Strategy & Emerging Technologies. And I think Chris will kick it off and then turn it over to Greg and Cynthia. Thank you.

CHRIS EDGE [PEC]: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and thank you all for your time here today. As Mr. Anthony alluded to, we are very excited about this concept. And just to give you a little historical reference as to how we got to where we are, really a lot of this is an impetus around a lot of our focus studies over the past year and a half or two years, as we have looked at the smart grid and smart grid technology, and we've been doing various types of research relative to customer needs and attitudes, and trying to marry those two, look at opportunities for intersecting these new promises of technology relative to the value that can be created around the customer.

And what kept circling to the top was the concept of prepay, so we've been investing quite a bit of time and effort towards developing a pilot concept which we want to use towards fleshing out some additional research.

And at this time, I'm going to hand it over to

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Ms. Luhrs, who has really been spearheading all of our efforts on program development activity and will have the majority of the context of this discussion, so we look forward to the dialogue.

[Reference: PowerPoint Slide 1]

CYNTHIA LUHRS [PEC]: Good morning. I'd like to talk about our Prepay Pilot Program, and to start out with a brief overview of what "prepay" is.

[Reference: PowerPoint Slide 2]

Many of you have probably heard of prepay in the context of a prepaid cell phone, prepaid gift cards that many folks use, that have become very mainstream. And prepaid power is simply to pay-asyou-go for electric service. So it's very similar to all those mechanisms, and customers tend to describe prepay in other areas where it's being used as very easy, very convenient, very flexible. They relate it to their energy savings. There are very high customer satisfaction scores from other folks we've talked to -- a couple here in South Carolina from Horry and Black River, as well, that have spoken to us and told us that their customer satisfaction rates on prepay are up into the 80 and 90 percentile ranges. So customers, once they go

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on it, it really helps them eliminate what can be sometimes considered a surprise at the end of the month on their bill, so instead of waiting four weeks for the bill to come out, another couple of weeks to mail it, so six weeks later a customer receives a bill and sometimes has a difficult time relating what they did in that previous month to what that amount comes out to be. And with prepay, customers can see on a daily basis what their usage is, and that is in dollars and in kWh, so they can really start to correlate what they're doing and how they are using energy to that daily amount that they see. So we really liken it to it's very much a lifestyle choice for the customer, helps them budget and use energy the way that they want to use it that's convenient for them.

Prepay also uses a number of education and awareness tools to help the customer understand how their usage really does relate to those dollars and kWh. So things like that knowing your laundry, if you're using that on cold -- all the various energy saving tips that can be out there to customers, it helps them start to understand them. We've heard many customers start to say that they related exactly to know -- on a day-to-day basis, they know

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what they pay for power, which some of our traditional customers may not understand on a daily basis what they pay for power.

[Reference: PowerPoint Slide 3]

There are many benefits that we see to a prepay program. And I mentioned the top one, giving customers the power over their own destiny. So it's really their lifestyle choice. They choose really how to pay and when to pay. There are a variety of mechanisms on how they can pay and when -- anything from your cash and credit card payments -- and in the amounts that you want to pay. And I liken that to sort of the gas analogy where you may be at the gas pump filling up your car, and you may see the person next to you only putting in \$5 or so, at a time. Prepay is a very similar concept. You can choose to set up a reoccurring amount that just bills every month, that you put in a certain amount every month, to all the way down to the customer who wants to go and make a payment every couple of days. That is a choice that the customer makes on how they want to pay and when.

Of course, so there are no deposits required, no late fees, no disconnect or reconnect fees, on Prepay, since you are paying as you go for the

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service.

It's a very easy way for all of us in today's economy to stay on budget and to think about that, and again it equates that real-time information about your use, your energy usage, to your dollars, to you. And I'll talk to you and show you some examples of how customers can see that data for them on a daily basis.

[Reference: PowerPoint Slide 4]

Len alluded to a little bit of the background, that back in 2001 there was a very small pilot in the Wilmington, North Carolina, area, with 137 customers. And technology has changed so significantly, that Chris alluded to, that it really is very feasible to have a prepay pilot out there. Things have changed so much, with the advent of smart phones being available to so many folks, text messaging, so many ways for customers to receive information.

There are many programs or pilots that are launching this year, from a lot of other IOUs, and I have a few up here that I have shown. And I talked a little bit, briefly, about Horry and Black River, and they have current prepay programs that are running that are very successful. They started

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out very small, and word-of-mouth has really taken those and carried those forward to customers. Very high satisfaction on those.

Some of the things that they've talked about that are ramping along with what we're looking at is that once customers go on prepay, they tend to stay on it, so we call that a very sticky type of program. Customers love prepay. Once they go on it, they don't usually want to go off. And once they understand how prepay works -- it is a little different way of thinking -- then they don't typically even call afterwards. They really selfmanage their own usage for that.

We've heard that there are anywhere -- from folks who we just talked to -- anywhere from 10 to 15 percent of energy savings that come through a prepay program, and that's something we'll be looking to learn through our Prepay Pilot that we'll be going through.

[Reference: PowerPoint Slide 5]

Some of the objectives that we're looking to study for Prepay, of course, are to understand the energy savings related to Prepay, to be able to measure those, to validate those, to really understand what's driving customers, what motivates

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them to participate in the Prepay, what they like about it, what resonates with those customers. We are looking at customer behavior, what things do they change to achieve some energy efficiency, and how they like preferences. And I alluded to this a little bit before, but in Prepay the customer decides how they want to be communicated to. So there are many choices.

There is an in-home display device that the customer plugs into an outlet, and that will show them their daily usage in dollars and kWh, and they will also receive messages through that. And there will be a limited number of those deployed, and we'll learn from those, do customers really value those in-home displays.

What we've heard from other folks that we've talked to is that the smart phone is really the way that people receive information. And so customers may also have their smart phones, and receive text messaging or e-mails and learn about their balance that way, as well. So the customer can choose one of those methods; they can choose many of those methods. There's a text message that can go out, an e-mail message, an automated phone call if you don't have access to those. And if you're a

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customer that doesn't have access to the Internet or a smart phone, then the in-home display device would be a mechanism for those customers to receive information.

And then for payment channels for customers, there are a number of ways that customers may pay, as well. That may pay in person at a cash location, and MoneyGram is a vendor we are using. They're in all Wal-Marts, all CVSs. If you're in one of those, if you'll notice at the desk where there's a red phone at the pharmacy desk that has a MoneyGram sign, you'll start to notice those now when you're out and about. Customers can pay that way. They can also pay online through a customer Web-facing portal that I'll show a shot of a little bit later in the presentation. And they can choose to set up a reoccurring payment through the website, as well. If they want to have it triggered by when they reach a certain balance, or to a day's threshold, I'll talk a little bit more about that; they can choose that mechanism as well.

[Reference: PowerPoint Slide 6]

And how does Prepay work? I started to get into a little bit of this, but the customer -- what we will do is, there's various ZIP Codes that we're

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looking at. The customer will go and make -- once they've decided they would like to participate in Prepay -- they will make an initial payment that is equal to three days of power that is based on that customer's usage, and they will select their method of communication which I just spoke to a moment ago.

After that, the prepay meter will be installed at the customer's home. It looks very similar to another meter. The only difference the customer can see is there is a black button on the front that we're not utilizing; it doesn't do anything. Otherwise, the customer cannot tell the difference between the meter.

The meter will then be read on a daily basis. The meters are read at midnight, and then every day at 10 a.m. the notices are delivered. Once the customer reaches ten days of power, they'll start receiving those daily messages telling them what their balance is, and those will continue on ten days to count down to zero. It gives them their dollar balance, of course their kWh, and the number of days of power remaining. That amount recalculates every day, based on your individual usage. So, I know we are very much past January,

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but if you were on Prepay and had a Super Bowl party at your house, then your usage, instead of having seven days of power left after the Super Bowl party, you might go to five days of power, depending on your activities. On the inverse of that, if you had gone away for a weekend, then you may have had more power. So you'll start receiving those daily alerts when you hit a ten-day threshold. And each customer will receive those in their designated method of the way they want to be communicated to.

Once that happens, when the customer receives their daily alerts, they can choose when they want to recharge that account. So they have a choice of -- of course, at any time they can recharge it, but if they want to wait until the ten-day alerts start coming out, they can choose anytime during those alerts as they are counting down on your days of power. The customer chooses their method that they want to recharge and how much they want to recharge and how much they want to recharge. We ask for -- that they recharge with two days of power. And if they do not recharge, then once the account balance hits zero, that next day when it is read, when they receive their notice at 10 a.m., then that disconnection would happen

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remotely and automatically. So there's basically a friendly credit period between midnight and 10 a.m. because we're reading the meter at midnight and then providing those notices daily at 10 a.m.

[Reference: PowerPoint Slide 7]

Some of the various eligibility requirements for customers: This pilot is open to new and existing customers. We ask that the customer be on our standard residential rate and have a 200 amp meter base. We're looking overall through our territory for up to 1,000 customers. Within the Florence area, we've picked a couple of ZIP Codes, and we'd like to have 250 customers in that area, and the remaining customers in the North Carolina area.

The ZIP Codes that we looked at have a large variety of different customer segmentation types, so that we can help to understand and learn, through the pilot, who is interested in Prepay, who's coming to participate, and why. Then as I mentioned, the in-home display, there will be a total of 250 in-home display devices available, and it will be based on the customers that don't have access to one of the other mechanisms of communication, that want to participate in Prepay,

would have access to an in-home display device.

There are a few other eligibility requirements that we've listed in our filing, that talk about not being on our nonregulated products and services, and some other items like that for the pilot, to keep the integration simple for a pilot.

[Reference: PowerPoint Slide 8]

At this point we'd like to talk about some of the service rule waivers that we're requesting, and I'd like to turn this over to Greg.

GREG CAGLE [PEC]: Thank you, Mr. Chairman and Commissioners. Obviously, a program that is as technologically and philosophically different as this one is requires some adaptation of existing Commission Rules that all relate really to the after-the-fact billing with meter reading we're all used to. Most of these, I think, are going to be a fairly self-explanatory description of this.

Rule 103-321, of course, relates to meter reading, and we won't be doing meter reading anymore. -339 -- well, -336 refers to deposit retention, and as Cynthia pointed out, there really will be no deposit to retain, refund, whatever. -339 relates to customer billing, and there are several sections here, but basically the recurring

theme is that since we are not rendering a paper 1 bill as we have in the past, many of the sections 2 and subsections in 103-339 are no longer 3 applicable. 4 -352 is procedures for termination of service, 5 and here again, the termination of service is 6 really basically up to the customer paying their 7 Prepay billing, so these sections would not pertain 8 either. 9 We can go into this in greater detail, if you 10 like, but I think that, you know, this is basically 11 it. 12 13 CHAIRMAN HOWARD: We'll probably take that opportunity when questions come. If we have a 14 15 question on a specific citation, we'll do it then, if you want to continue. 16 17 **GREG CAGLE [PEC]:** Okay. 18 CHAIRMAN HOWARD: Thank you. **GREG CAGLE [PEC]:** Thank you. 19 2.0 [Reference: PowerPoint Slide 9] CYNTHIA LUHRS [PEC]: I'd like to bring you 2.1 22 now to some of our estimated program costs. Chris alluded to the DOE funding, and that is through 23 April 2013, and it's approximately -- overall, for 24 the program -- \$3.3 million. And then we're also 25

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requesting this to run through the end of December 2014, and that would be another \$650,000 for the program, to allow us time to keep customers on Prepay that are enjoying the program and the pilot, to help them stay on it while we would be looking at the program from the pilot.

[Reference: PowerPoint Slide 10]

This is a screenshot and it is a test system
-- so it's not real data of a current customer, but
it is test data -- that shows what the customer who
accesses the online customer portal would see. And
basically it's broken into a couple of sections
that I'd just like to point out.

On the upper left-hand side, you can see that it shows you that your account status is active, and it then gives you what your balance is, what your last payment amount was, and the active payment arrangement line there is for an arrearage. And we are allowing customers with approximately one month's arrears to go on Prepay, and then what will happen in that scenario is each time the customer makes a payment, 25 percent of that payment would be applied toward their arrears balance. And it's very similar, again, with things that Horry and Black River and other folks are

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doing. They're doing about 30 percent on their arrears. So that helps the customer pay down that balance and still participate in the Prepay Pilot.

It, of course, shows the customer's address and tells them that their meter is active. And then it also tells them on there -- the account overview section on the left, towards the bottom, shows the customer the days remaining; it shows them their dollars remaining; and then their average usage, both in dollars and kWh. And it shows, again, a visual representation -- for folks that like a visual representation, it shows them a graph.

There will also be a screen that we're currently under development on, that the customer can dig into. If they'd like to see their usage through the daily amounts, they'll be able to see hourly information for each previous day. They can see each hour's usage.

It will be interesting to see. Part of what we will learn and track under our Web statistics will be how many customers access that information, as we've heard from others that many customers never leave -- pass this account overview summary screen.

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The customers that don't have access to the website will receive, as I mentioned, the similar information through their in-home display device or through a text message or an e-mail, that tells them their days remaining. Each time they make a payment, they will receive a message telling them we received your payment, how much it was, and it resets that counter. It gives them all that information.

The customer will also receive information that they get today, such as our notices and bill inserts, through these same preferred ways. If they are an in-home display customer, they will be mailed that information if they don't have access to another type to receive it.

And finally, that's all that I have.

[Reference: PowerPoint Slide 11]

CHAIRMAN HOWARD: Commissioners? Commissioner Fleming.

COMMISSIONER FLEMING: Mr. Chairman

CHAIRMAN HOWARD: Commissioner Fleming.

COMMISSIONER FLEMING: I just would like to go back to Mr. Cagle. I'd like to hear a little bit more about the termination program, especially -- I guess I'm thinking in terms of elderly or sick

people. I know some of those regulations were put 1 in for their safety and health concerns. 2 GREG CAGLE [PEC]: All right. I can speak to 3 the waivers. Do you -- was there anything else 4 that needed to be said about the actual 5 disconnections? 6 CYNTHIA LUHRS [PEC]: I --7 **COMMISSIONER FLEMING**: I just felt like that 8 was lacking in the presentations. 9 **GREG CAGLE [PEC]:** Sure. 10 CYNTHIA LUHRS [PEC]: Commissioner, if I may 11 speak to the eligibility, there are certain types 12 of customers that we call SST codes. Folks that 13 are on those medical devices, that have some of 14 15 those life-threatening issues, are not eligible to 16 participate in the Prepay Pilot --17 **COMMISSIONER FLEMING:** Okay. 18 CYNTHIA LUHRS [PEC]: -- for this, because of those types of items. So we did exclude those 19 customers from participating. 2.0 **COMMISSIONER FLEMING**: Okay, thank you. 2.1 22 **GREG CAGLE [PEC]**: Perhaps it would help to go through the sections and subsections of 103-352 23 that we're asking for a waiver of? 24 COMMISSIONER FLEMING: Well, I guess it would 25

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be -- [indicating].

be applicable in this case.

GREG CAGLE [PEC]: Okay. Well, 103-352, of course, is the procedures for termination of service. We are asking for a waiver of Subsection (a) in its entirety. This subsection addresses written notice of termination, and it requires a written notice not less than ten days prior to termination of service. Of course, that will not

CHAIRMAN HOWARD: You can continue, Mr. Cagle.

I mentioned Subsection (b), which requires reasonable efforts by telephone or in person to contact customers who are subject to disconnection. And again, this is -- it just doesn't work this way with prepaid metering.

COMMISSIONER FLEMING: You have other methods of --

GREG CAGLE [PEC]: Yeah. Subsection (c) of 103-352 requires utilities to provide for arrangement of a deferred payment plan. And here, because they are paying in advance, there really is no deferred payment plan, as such.

There is a Subsection (d) which says "...or to make arrangements for the satisfaction of the balance of his account through a deferred payment

plan," and again, the same thing is applicable 1 there; there is no deferred payment plan, so this 2 would not be applicable. 3 Subsection (e) of this Rule requires utilities 4 to maintain a record of all deferred payment plans, 5 so again, there won't be any deferred payment plans 6 relative to this Pilot Program. 7 And please remember that these rule waivers 8 all apply simply to the Pilot Program that we're 9 requesting today, not to other customers. 10 Subsection (f) of this Rule requires utilities 11 to provide a copy of termination notice to a third 12 13 party, and at least for purposes of the pilot, we are not using any third-party notification. 14 15 CYNTHIA LUHRS [PEC]: [Nodding head.] COMMISSIONER FLEMING: And I think that was in 16 17 reference to my concern. 18 GREG CAGLE [PEC]: Okay. Shall I go further with the subsections? 19 COMMISSIONER FLEMING: Well, unless the other 2.0 Commissioners are interested, I think my main 2.1 concern has been addressed, and I --22 **GREG CAGLE [PEC]:** Okay. 23 COMMISSIONER FLEMING: So I think the 24 termination -- the other things just seem to be 25

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modified for the program.

GREG CAGLE [PEC]: Okay.

CHAIRMAN HOWARD: Commissioner Wright.

VICE CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Thank you, Mr.

Chairman. Good morning. All right. Let me ask an obvious question: \$3.3 million, 1,000 people. It sounds like a lot of money. That's like \$3,300, I guess, a household. Isn't that right?

CHRIS EDGE [PEC]: Your math is correct, if you normalize it by household. And it is -- based -- one of the advantages that Progress Energy doesn't have at this point in time is an AMI infrastructure to where we could do a lot. So the whole premise and the backbone of this program is built upon the success of an AMI infrastructure, so we are in essence having to build out a temporary AMI infrastructure, which is going to require some specialized equipment, as well as there's mainframe infrastructure systems that are associated with not only the receipt and collection of payments but as well as the notifications that we've mentioned to you, and the various forms of notification. addition, it's a pretty intense research project, as well, so there's a fair amount of EM&V.

What I would caution the Commission on, and as

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well as ourselves, is that that price point and the normalization that you've mentioned, this couldn't be replicated on that order of magnitude as a full-service offering. So the intent is that, if we have verified that, in fact, the savings are true and some of the hypotheses that we're testing actually did come to fruition, then if we looked at it on a full-scale deployment basis, then we would have to make certain provisions to ensure those replicated costs wouldn't occur.

Just to make a certain note, we are -- aside from this and coincident from this -- Progress Energy is looking at a limited AMI deployment that's also sponsored by some of the DOE funds. I'm not here prepared to talk about that, but the idea conceptually would be, if we matched up and validated some of the assumptions and we see the level of customer satisfaction and we see the level of energy savings that we are anticipating, that perhaps what we do at that point is we would leverage the targeted AMI infrastructure that I suggested, that we're building out. So maybe, in an oversimplified manner, all we're looking at on a forward-looking basis is just that incremental cost for the meter to that next participant beyond that.

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Your math is correct, though.

VICE CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: An advantage that I see with this -- and I associate this with the co-op programs that I've read about and have heard about. They seem to be, initially, more targeted at delinquents -- delinquent accounts. You get a meter in the home, you get payment up front, you're doing away with the collection issue, and which it's got to benefit the utility. Is that part of your research on this, too? Are you looking at that?

CHRIS EDGE [PEC]: Yes. We anticipate being in a position so that we can capture and understand the full operational benefits, as well, to the utility, and the minimization of those delinquent accounts, as well. I would suggest that that's not the rational -- I mean -- that's not the rationale, as to why we've deployed it. You know, stepping back again, looking back at the enablement --

VICE CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Sure.

CHRIS EDGE [PEC]: -- of the technology and looking at the opportunity of the customers.

And if you -- as well, you might be interested in looking at some of the ZIP Codes and the areas we identified. Those communities not only had we

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recognized through some of our market research, their specific nature and relative to participating in other prepay programs, but those are also some pretty diverse areas relative to the transient population. We've got some large military bases; we've got all makes and kinds of customers, so we think there's a lot of applicability.

But again, back to answering your question, yes, we fully intend to capture and understand not only those energy saving benefits, but also those operational savings benefits that you mentioned, as well.

Well, that just VICE CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Yeah. seems -- that just looks like low-hanging fruit --

CHRIS EDGE [PEC]: Absolutely.

VICE CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: -- out there.

CHRIS EDGE [PEC]: There's that lack of rolling trucks that were associated with connects and reconnects, disconnects. As Greg -- Mr. Cagle -- alluded to, we're not mailing bills, so we've got bill savings associated with postage and having a physical bill.

VICE CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Right.

CHRIS EDGE [PEC]: So we understand and anticipate there could be some very promising

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operational benefits, as well.

VICE CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: All right. Well, speaking about mailing the bills and stuff like that, I'm not sure that I picked up in your presentation whether or not the -- I wonder, are there any processing fees associated with this to the accountholder.

CYNTHIA LUHRS [PEC]: Yes, there are fees associated with the program. For cash, it's through the vendor and they charge \$1.99, which is a little bit higher than our current pay station model charges. And then for credit card payments/debit card payments, there's a \$1 fee associated with those for the customers making payments.

VICE CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Are they able to pay by check?

CYNTHIA LUHRS [PEC]: We have not accepted check for the pilot, and the reason why is, in the time a customer mails a check and it gets to us and we process it, they may have already run through their power. Part of what we've heard from other folks is that customers tend to recharge when they get down to the last couple of days of power, and if they're mailing in a check at that point, it may

1	take much longer to clear, and so we are
2	discouraging customers from paying by check for
3	that reason.
4	VICE CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: So you can't do that
5	over the telephone, using your account numbers, or
6	anything?
7	CYNTHIA LUHRS [PEC]: Not for the pilot. For
8	a program that is a component
9	VICE CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: All right.
10	CYNTHIA LUHRS [PEC]: that would be
11	considered and integrated.
12	VICE CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Well, but you're
13	mailing the bills to them, right?
14	CYNTHIA LUHRS [PEC]: We are not mailing them
15	bills; they are actually receiving, electronically,
16	the information once they hit the ten-day
17	threshold, whether it's e-mail or text or online or
18	they're getting a phone call. So there's no longer
19	any mailed statement or bill to those customers.
20	VICE CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: So you're not eligible
21	for the program in the pilot unless you've got some
22	type of technology available to you, right?
23	CYNTHIA LUHRS [PEC]: Or you can accept an in-
24	home display device
25	VICE CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: That has to

CYNTHIA LUHRS [PEC]: -- that you can plug-in, 1 that would also --2 VICE CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Okay. That --3 CYNTHIA LUHRS [PEC]: -- push these messages 4 to you. 5 VICE CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: The message would come 6 through the box, okay. 7 CYNTHIA LUHRS [PEC]: Yes. 8 **VICE CHAIRMAN WRIGHT**: Okay. I gotcha. 9 0kay, thank you. That's all. 10 CHAIRMAN HOWARD: Commissioner Hamilton. 11 **COMMISSIONER HAMILTON:** Thank you, very much, 12 13 Mr. Chairman. Mr. Edge, in your answer to Commissioner Wright, you said "temporary AMI." 14 15 What do you mean by "temporary"? Is it going to be obsolete when you start? 16 CHRIS EDGE [PEC]: Well, it's a -- I should 17 18 probably -- it would be best described, it's an interim metering solution that's specific to this 19 pilot. So, again, the 1,000 participants in this 2.0 pilot will be leveraging a metering infrastructure 2.1 22 that will be specific to this pilot, and we have no plans at this point to establish that beyond the 23 pilot. 24 And so we're -- because, again, we lack a full 25

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AMI infrastructure on a holistic basis within our system, and really not getting into details, but this full communications infrastructure that's very common within the industry right now, that's looking at things like mesh network or powerline carrier for accessing the two-way infrastructure between the meters. What we're proposing for the pilot is, so that we can accommodate the two-way infrastructure, we'll use a cellular-based technology that connects that meter back to the head-end system, and we anticipate at the end of the pilot, we would not replicate that particular technology solution beyond the pilot. So that's what I meant by "temporary."

We would anticipate that if we move -- again, because I maybe haven't fully answered your question -- if we move beyond the pilot into a full-scale program, we would likely leverage a solution that we're working on alternative to this, which builds a mesh network solution that would provide that two-way AMI capability. It just so happened these are moving along coincident paths to one another, not sequential paths.

COMMISSIONER HAMILTON: Yeah, I would just like to feel reassured that the benefits to the

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ratepayer would last beyond the period of the grant. And I believe you've got some expenses on the end, \$650K that I assume you'll come back and ask for that in your next rate case.

CHRIS EDGE [PEC]: Well, yes, there are some funds that we've identified beyond the DOE funds, that we would be soliciting, and in fact, we would ask to -- rather than the rate case, our anticipation at this point is to put it within the Energy Efficiency Cost Recovery Rsider. And we would be soliciting those through the rider. And we very well do believe that, aside from -- the technology is not useful beyond the pilot. The information that we gather, the research that we gather would be, you know, extremely beneficial, and that would be in the interest of the ratepayer, particularly because it provides the level of insights to offer this program on a very large-scale basis.

COMMISSIONER HAMILTON: I must have a mental block. I'm having trouble understanding spending \$4 million on a temporary basis. And so far, you haven't reassured me that it's going to be that beneficial. Because you've been done there before and it's gone now. You went to Wilmington, you did

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137 or -- how many -- was it 137 households? And then you dropped it?

CHRIS EDGE [PEC]: Yes. And I wasn't a member of the company nor was I, obviously, then a direct participant within that, but we did conduct a pilot, and maybe we can establish a little bit more about what that pilot looked like, and -- and really it stems around technology again. And at that point, the technology solution for offering this to customers was -- there was no wireless infrastructure back-and-forth. In fact, the means by which information is transferred from the meter back to these pay stations was by means of a physical plastic card about the size of a credit So there was a fair amount of incumberment to the customer under those circumstances in which, if they decided to recharge their meter, that they would have to take this card out, physically, drive it up the street to an available pay station location, and then, you know, reload it, and along with that would come any transfer of rate changes or what have you, and then you come back home and plug it in. So there was a fair amount of physical requirements and incumberments that, for reasons that were made thereon, were decided to not move

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So what's changed now is this value to forward. the customer that's enabled by technology, and that's exactly what we're trying to validate. Before we spend a larger amount of money than the \$4 million that's already been described, we need to reassure ourselves that, you know -- again, the hypotheses are now -- we really are able to enable customers, if we were to leverage this infrastructure, to make it a much better customer experience and perhaps even drive deeper energy savings, and that would be -- you know, now, from the customer no longer having to pass this physical card, they might have their phone -- we call it a smart phone, although we had -- you know, what is a smart phone? Because Mr. Cagle over here still has one that flips upside-down.

[Laughter]

But in this instance, his flip phone would still be considered smart, because he can receive text messages. But that aside, you know, in this instance he doesn't have to make that transfer. If he's at Wal-Mart and makes a new payment on his MoneyGram, then there's a whole different value of experience to the customer that he's got a text message by the time he gets back to his car and

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it's an immediate reaction, and the availability in the portal of information that's available through the Internet that we've talked about far exceeds that that we saw 10 or 11 years ago.

I think we've challenged ourself as to whether we go ahead and jump in the deep end of the pool, because we have still some fair amount of uncertainty around, you know, whether those savings are really what we see and understand from other utilities that have deployed that, and whether this value of technology -- because this could be a very, very expensive solution if we're not careful. Therefore, the construct we felt was more reasonable was to pursue the pilot. It aligned with what we had -- what was projected and was outlined relative to the stimulus funds, and we thought it was a very opportunistic time to take advantage of those funds, rather than putting the full \$4 million burden on the backs of ratepayers, with those uncertainties, and so that's the reason we've approached it the way we have.

COMMISSIONER HAMILTON: But you did design it that there's absolutely no risk to the company, is there?

CHRIS EDGE [PEC]: Well, I think that there's

-- anytime we come up with costs through the rider, 1 they're subject to the risk and scrutiny of the 2 Commission as relative to the prudence of those 3 4 costs. COMMISSIONER HAMILTON: But the power --5 there's no loss of -- the power you generate, 6 you'll be paid for 100 percent of it, won't you? 7 CHRIS EDGE [PEC]: I'm sorry, I don't 8 understand the question. 9 COMMISSIONER HAMILTON: I said, they'll -- if 10 they don't pay, on the Prepay, when they use that 11 power, they don't get anymore, so, no grace period. 12 13 CHRIS EDGE [PEC]: That's -- there is no grace period, yeah, that's the whole concept of the 14 15 program. It is a pay-as-you-go program. That's 16 correct. COMMISSIONER HAMILTON: Okay. What class of 17 18 customers, what section, are you actually piloting 19 in the program? CHRIS EDGE [PEC]: Well, it's to the 2.0 residential class of customers. We've made no --2.1 22 aside from the eligibility requirements, which Ms. Luhrs reviewed, we've identified these broad ZIP 23 Codes within these five regions that she's 24 demonstrated, and there are no other limitations 25

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aside from the fact that, again, to keep the integration simple, we are requesting customers not be on any of the nonregulated programs or those that make the billing a little more difficult. But it's not targeted towards any specific subclass of the residential class. It would be available to all residential customers, and so it would be available to -- we would presume that customers who had a technology interest would be interested in this program. We presume that customers that are energy savings conscious would be applicable. can think of instances that college kids in situations that have a parent paying, a military type family, people who are struggling on their bill, it could be an applicable program. think it has perhaps a very, very wide means of eligibility and, you know, and that's part of what we're trying to test and understand is what range of applicability would it have.

commissioner Hamilton: I can see a great value to new customers that have to put up two months' deposit on the previous person's rent -- or, usage, on rental property. I imagine you'll have 100 percent of those, in those ZIP Codes; they'll line up.

1 One other question. Ms. Luhrs, I was looking at your chart, and on page two of the application 2 you stated that total program costs for the year 3 2013 shows Progress Energy general funds of 4 \$223,000? But on page 11, you've got \$324,000. 5 Which one of them is correct on that? 6 CYNTHIA LUHRS [PEC]: That's from our filing, 7 correct, that you're looking at? 8 COMMISSIONER HAMILTON: Uh-huh. 9 CYNTHIA LUHRS [PEC]: Pardon me. Just one 10 11 moment, please. **GREG CAGLE [PEC]:** [Indicating.] 12 13 **CYNTHIA LUHRS [PEC]:** [Indicating.] COMMISSIONER HAMILTON: It's on page two of 14 15 the application. CYNTHIA LUHRS [PEC]: Okay. I see the 223. 16 One moment while I get to the other page you 17 referenced. 18 COMMISSIONER HAMILTON: 19 Page 11. CYNTHIA LUHRS [PEC]: And may I make sure I'm 2.0 referencing the same table as you? Are you looking 2.1 at the communications cost table? 22 **COMMISSIONER HAMILTON:** This [indicating] is 23 what I'm looking at. It's the Estimated Lost 24 Energy Sales, "Refer to..." -- Cost and Benefits, 25

Program O&M Cost Projection by Type. It's page 11-1 Under Progress Energy's general funds, 2 you've got 324 on page 11, and on page two it's got 3 223. 4 CYNTHIA LUHRS [PEC]: [Indicating.] And I 5 apologize, Commissioner. I'm trying to get to --6 make sure I'm on the right page. I see the 223 7 line across, under general funds, on 2013. Is that 8 the line you're referencing? 9 COMMISSIONER HAMILTON: Okay, I'm on 2013 on 10 page 11. You've got 221 on Program Administration, 11 3 under Communications, 100 under the EM&V, and 324 12 13 under Total. CYNTHIA LUHRS [PEC]: I am looking at our 14 15 draft, and I apologize, I don't seem to have the same exact table right in front of me to reference 16 17 back to, so what I'm looking at seems to have the 18 same number. I'll have to go back and validate and 19 look at that copy. I apologize. COMMISSIONER HAMILTON: Okay, that's fine. If 2.0 you want this sheet to look at it, you're welcome 2.1 to it. 22 MS. MINGES: [Indicating.] 23 CYNTHIA LUHRS [PEC]: [Indicating.] 24 [Pause] 25

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CHRIS EDGE [PEC]: Commissioner, I think that we have, apparently, not a current draft of what was actually filed, and therefore I think we're going to probably need to go back and address that question, and answer it. I apologize. But in looking at the table, it's -- I can't at this time reconcile the 223 and the 324 for the purposes of describing the -
CYNTHIA LUHRS [PEC]: We -- I believe -- we do

cynthia Luhrs [PEC]: We -- I believe -- we do need to get back to you. I see on this version -- I think, looking at this other table here -- some costs and some different numbers between when we firmed up and we filed. I believe that we do need to go back and double-check.

COMMISSIONER HAMILTON: Okay. Thank you.

CYNTHIA LUHRS [PEC]: Thank you for showing that to us.

CHAIRMAN HOWARD: Commissioners? Commissioner Whitfield.

COMMISSIONER WHITFIELD: Thank you, Mr.

Chairman. I guess this could be probably for you,

Mr. Edge, or any of the three of you. You had a

little bit of an exchange with Commissioner Wright

about benefits to the company from collections and

billing, with the potential waiver of these

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regulations, and you acknowledged those with him a little bit ago. I guess the other regulation deals with meter reading, and with no more meter reading, what, do you estimate some more benefits or savings to the company there? Or not much? Or where do you see that going? I see Ms. Luhrs -- if you want to answer that.

CHRIS EDGE [PEC]: We certainly would expect, in a full-scale program, that those as well would be incorporated in the operational benefits, because now you've eliminated any connect/reconnect issues. You know, as far as meter reading itself, as you're probably aware, for the majority of our residential class customers we now use a drive-by solution for meter reading, so that may be very different than a utility that was looking at still a manually read meter --

COMMISSIONER WHITFIELD: Right.

CHRIS EDGE [PEC]: -- and then therefore looking at an AMI infrastructure. However, the meter reading costs that we presume that very well could be established would be -- it's not so much the reading as much as it is the connect/disconnect charges. Am I correct?

CYNTHIA LUHRS [PEC]: Commissioner, Mr. Edge

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is correct. The only other item we would see and capture would be in the case of the disconnect/reconnect; there would no longer be a truck having to go out to perform that service to the customer, since it would now happen remotely, and we would be tracking those as well through this pilot.

COMMISSIONER WHITFIELD: Okay. Also, Ms. Luhrs, in your part, you talked about some of the Pilot Program objectives, and one of the things you mentioned you wanted to examine, the -- one of the things you would be doing is examining customer behavior. And I realize you're only going to have a pool of 1,000 customers here. But on the flip side of that, as you examine that behavior, what do you think -- what do you all anticipate the company would see in managing its load forecasting? With these customers, of course, being able to see, as you mentioned, what days, even, they have heavy use, and times they have heavy use, what do you anticipate from the company side, your demand results?

CYNTHIA LUHRS [PEC]: I do believe -- and I'll ask Mr. Edge to jump in here with me, as well, but what we have heard from others and in our

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Wilmington pilot we had heard that there was about 10 to 15 percent energy savings, and that is what we will be seeking to validate through this, based on customers learning about their daily usage and then managing that usage is typically where those savings tend to come from. So that is something we'll try to validate and understand is how do those happen, based on some of our EM&V activities that will take place throughout this pilot to help us understand what contributed, what factors, what behaviors contributed to those energy savings.

CHRIS EDGE [PEC]: And just to add to that,

CHRIS EDGE [PEC]: And just to add to that, how and when. So an important aspect is, what contributions are there to coincident peak, more --

COMMISSIONER WHITFIELD: Well, that's really
more --

CHRIS EDGE [PEC]: -- seasonal and -COMMISSIONER WHITFIELD: -- where I'm going.

CHRIS EDGE [PEC]: Right. And based on the availability of interval data, we'll have that, so we'll be able to see any type of seasonal fluctuations, and make certain presumptions. For example, if we're seeing the energy savings that are coming from a summer peaking type contribution, then we might very well assume that some of the

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behavior that's driving there is a set-back in temperature, versus if we saw some of the energy savings that are occurring at night in the middle of the fall, and then we'd have to make other presumptions about what type of actions have been taken.

So we'll have the interval access and then there will be a certain amount of -- a fair amount of reviews and surveys with participants, as well, so we'll get some indication from participants, "Are you making any type of investments beyond behavior," that would include type of measures, improvements, and the efficiency of the equipment, to try to establish. We'll have a pretty good grasp of the concept as to what the 8,760-hour load profile would be, associated with the energy savings.

COMMISSIONER WHITFIELD: And that's really -that coincident peak is really --

CHRIS EDGE [PEC]: It drives the resource plan.

COMMISSIONER WHITFIELD: Right, that's where I was going with that. You may have answered this question and, you know, I missed it, but you were having a little bit of an exchange with

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Commissioner Fleming about disconnection and procedures of termination, and of course, with these four different sets of regulations that you would need or are requesting to be waived. I guess my more specific question to you is, with the customers, are they being explained to or are they being asked to sign some type of waiver to participate in this Pilot Program? Are they being explained -- is it being explained clearly to them that these regulations would be waived, and is that clearly laid out for them? Are they signing anything when they sign on, or do you know?

CYNTHIA LUHRS [PEC]: We're not having the customers sign an actual waiver to participate in the Pilot Program. We are, when we send out our direct-mail marketing explaining the program, the customer will have to call in to participate, so that we can have that time to speak with the customer -- to your point -- about the various changes that they are used to seeing on their current environment that would be different in a Prepay environment. To your point such as no more mailed bills, that the disconnects happen daily at 10 a.m., that their reconnects can happen anytime when they make their payments. So we will be

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explaining all of those differences to the customers.

We are in the process of developing some materials that are in development now for the customer call representatives, to explain those important pieces to the customer, and we'll be asking them to -- whether it's a checklist or what other -- to be determined -- type of collateral to work on with the customer, to help them understand all the differences.

COMMISSIONER WHITFIELD: And, I mean, if they're calling in to do that, is there some type of checklist, if you will, even if it be electronically or -- by virtue of their call-in, realizing that they're not going to have the same rules they've operated under?

CYNTHIA LUHRS [PEC]: It will be -- whether it's a checklist or some type of a form, to your point, we are currently still in development on. The idea is that, once explained to the customer, the customer service representative would sign that, and then the customer would receive some type of welcome kit, that is also currently under development to send out to the customer, that would contain those Rules and Regulations on the back of

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the card explaining the program details.

COMMISSIONER WHITFIELD: Okay, thank you.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN HOWARD: Commissioners? Commissioner Hall.

COMMISSIONER HALL: Thank you, sir. Ms.

Luhrs, you've indicated the other IOUs that have already participated. Can you indicate some of their success stories and some of their lessons maybe they've learned from their programs? It's kind of easier to be second than to be first, so I'm just interested to know what you may have learned from them.

CYNTHIA LUHRS [PEC]: The Salt River Project, who has what they call M-Power, is probably one of the biggest and well-known programs in the country, and they have about 10 percent of their residential base on prepay. And this is mostly through research that we've done where we've heard this from talking with folks: They have a 90 percent, I believe, customer satisfaction rate on that program. Their technology is a little bit more outdated than what we are currently looking at; they still have some cards that you plug into your meter, similar to what Mr. Edge explained.

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Some of the other IOUs that are looking at prepays to start this year, are looking at very similar models to the one that we are looking for Progress Energy, and most of those are kicking off this year, as well, so I don't have much data on some of those other ones, as well.

What we also have tends to come from many of the EMCs, and I've talked to some of those in North Carolina and South Carolina. And they have talked about some of their lessons learned are that there can be heavy call volume in the beginning, while customers learn about the program. And then once those customers understand it and become self-sufficient, typically, these EMCs are seeing the calls drop off to almost negligible calls once the customer becomes self-sufficient. Both of the South Carolina folks that I talked to didn't have any analytical studies, but they had said they were projecting about 10 percent less energy that was being used by those customers.

They talked about that the highest times that they're seeing customers recharge their accounts are on Friday afternoons, typically I guess for customers who get paid weekly. And then Horry, they also talked about that on Monday, they also

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see a very high recharge rate.

Both of those South Carolina EMCs have talked about they take payments at their local offices, which is a little different than we do. We don't take payments at our offices. So they're open business hours only, for those; and that's reflected in their disconnects, that they disconnect some at 8:30 a.m. daily, the other at 10 a.m. daily, but no weekends or holidays since they don't have office staff there and available to make a payment, where, in the Progress Energy model for Prepay, those customers can go online at any time, they can do this through the Web, through their smart phone if they have that access, they can go to the MoneyGram location at any time to make that So that's why ours is daily, regardless of holidays or weekends.

So those are some things we've learned. We've also learned that -- in Horry, they told us that as high as 70 percent of their customers are not disconnected, once they're on prepay. They do have a reconnect fee, which is different from the Progress Energy model; we do not have any reconnect fee. And that may be a contributing factor; that, they couldn't answer to me.

So some of the lessons learned tend to revolve 1 around call volume in the beginning, education in 2 the beginning, and then they look at -- as I think 3 one of the Commissioners pointed out some of the 4 payment-challenged customers, both of those EMCs do 5 look at that as a viable market to go after on 6 Does that answer the question? 7 there. **COMMISSIONER HALL**: Okay. And I'm sorry, so 8 you said you can pay on the Internet. 9 CYNTHIA LUHRS [PEC]: Yes, ma'am. 10 **COMMISSIONER HALL**: You can pay at Wal-Mart, 11 at the InstaGram. Those are the two ways you can 12 13 pay? CYNTHIA LUHRS [PEC]: You can also -- you can 14 15 call and make a payment, as well. COMMISSIONER HALL: By phone --16 CYNTHIA LUHRS [PEC]: Yes, by phone. 17 COMMISSIONER HALL: -- and that will 18 19 automatically re-up you. CYNTHIA LUHRS [PEC]: Yes, and you can set up 2.0 2.1 the reoccurring payment online, as well. 22 **COMMISSIONER HALL**: Okay, automatically. CYNTHIA LUHRS [PEC]: Yes, ma'am. 23 **COMMISSIONER HALL**: Okay. And I'm sorry, I 24 know Commissioner Wright asked you -- you said you 25

can't draft it from your account or make an 1 automatic payment via your account. 2 CYNTHIA LUHRS [PEC]: You cannot for the 3 pilot. 4 **COMMISSIONER HALL:** Okay. 5 CYNTHIA LUHRS [PEC]: That's correct. 6 COMMISSIONER HALL: Okay, but that's a 7 thought, perhaps? 8 CYNTHIA LUHRS [PEC]: It is a thought, and the 9 idea for why we are not allowing that for the pilot 10 is really to keep the integration simple, and 11 handling some of those different ways to keep it 12 13 simple. For a program, it would potentially envision accepting all those traditional types of 14 15 payment. But for the pilot, in keeping the integration more simple instead of integrating that 16 17 into the back end and those delays with the checks 18 coming through, instead of integrating that piece in, we just try to keep it more simple. 19 2.0 COMMISSIONER HALL: Okay. Thank you. CHAIRMAN HOWARD: Commissioner Mitchell. 2.1 22 COMMISSIONER MITCHELL: Thank you, Mr. On page 12 of the application, you spoke 23 Chairman. 24 there are about participation incentives, and also was added to that that there is no financial 25

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incentives that were offered.

CYNTHIA LUHRS [PEC]: Right.

COMMISSIONER MITCHELL: And you talk about 250 in-home display devices. How many of those are in South Carolina, or can you tell me?

them out between the territories, so approximately up to 50. However, if we do not deploy the other 200 within the North Carolina area, then more could go to South Carolina. We wanted to really see, based on the customers that would request it, and deploy them on sort of the first-come, first-served basis.

COMMISSIONER MITCHELL: So as of now, you don't know how many it's going to be going to.

CYNTHIA LUHRS [PEC]: I do not. We're estimating 50, but I do not know how many will go.

commissioner mitchell: Wouldn't it be -since you have the two states, wouldn't it be -when you distribute and figure them out from income
generated, shouldn't it all be determined that
South Carolina should get a certain percentage of
any kind of devices? But yet, you don't know how
many you're going to -- you're going to do 50 -you're saying that South Carolina, by the

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participation in South Carolina, should deserve 50 out of the 250 devices? Is that what you're telling me?

CYNTHIA LUHRS [PEC]: And that was based on estimating to get 250 customers in South Carolina out of the 1,000, so then taking 50 of those for in-home devices was the way that we just modeled it out for this program.

COMMISSIONER MITCHELL: Of the $750_{[sic]}$ participants needed, do they have to pay, or need to buy a device, or purchase a display?

CYNTHIA LUHRS [PEC]: They do not pay for it.

If the customer doesn't have another means of communication, we will provide that device at no cost to the customer.

commissioner mitchell: Okay. Page seven of your application states that reconnects are expected to occur within two hours of payment. Are you very confident that two hours would be a maximum wait time for any individual? Do you have any stat's on that, once somebody has been -- their power has been severed? Do you have stat's saying within two hours that they pay, that y'all reconnect?

CYNTHIA LUHRS [PEC]: We do not currently have

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stat's on customers reconnecting. We have information that the meter vendor has talked to us about, that typically the reconnect -- to Mr. Edge's point, when a customer walks -- and I'll use the cash example -- walks into a MoneyGram and makes a payment, they'll receive a text message, if that's their method of communication, telling them we received their payment. Normally by the time they get back home, their power is already back on. So we have been told that the time is actually much shorter. We had to set a two-hour window to set an expectation with the customers, to ensure that we felt that was -- that we had enough time, if there was a problem and a manual reconnect signal had to be resent or some other issue might come. we have typically heard is that it happens within 5 to 15 minutes. **COMMISSIONER MITCHELL**: Five to 15 minutes? CYNTHIA LUHRS [PEC]: Yes, Commissioner. Good. COMMISSIONER MITCHELL: I like that answer better than you gave me on the 250 awhile ago. [Laughter]

But how long -- and I want to go back to that one more time. Sometimes it just doesn't sink in

real good with me. You have an experiment where 1 you went 50 per 1,000 customers. Is that what you 2 were telling me? That that might be the way you 3 derived the number that would be participating in 4 South Carolina? 5 CHRIS EDGE [PEC]: Maybe I'll take a stab at 6 this. 7 **COMMISSIONER MITCHELL**: Yeah, do that. 8 CHRIS EDGE [PEC]: I think what we intended in 9 describing the areas, that we're estimating up to 10 about 250 customers out of the 1,000 will be in 11 South Carolina. We can think of a reasonably 12 13 proportionate manner of those displays would be deployed in South Carolina, as well. So it's not 14 15 exactly 50 of 250. My math is not good here today, but it's a quarter of the 250 in South Carolina. 16 **COMMISSIONER MITCHELL**: I understand. 17 18 CHRIS EDGE [PEC]: That's what we would target; our intention is to target --19 COMMISSIONER MITCHELL: 2.0 Gotcha. CHRIS EDGE [PEC]: -- roughly a quarter within 2.1 South Carolina, of all active participation within 22 the --23 COMMISSIONER MITCHELL: That's all I wanted to 24 Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 25 hear.

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CHAIRMAN HOWARD: Commissioner Fleming.

COMMISSIONER FLEMING: Well, first of all, this is very interesting. With modern technology, it's really interesting to see where all of this is going. One of our staff members, Mr. Riley, and myself -- well, he was comparing it to Starbucks, and since we're both addicted to Starbucks, we could see a very similar use to this, going on the Internet to find the balance and all.

I wanted to ask, though, there seems -- I'm not getting a clear picture as to whether you're going after maybe low-income or at-risk customers, or is it more of a conservation/energy efficiency? Which one is kind of the target, with the other being a good benefit? Or is it neither, or both?

CHRIS EDGE [PEC]: The construct of which we are soliciting participation, it really isn't constrained to either/or. We're really laying out -- if we flip back to page two, the construct of our recruitment will be in around those customer benefits that we articulated. So we think it could have a very wide range of appeal to both incomechallenged households, because of the flexibility in terms of payment, the fact that it might not require -- that it doesn't require a deposit, the

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fact that there's no disconnect or reconnect fees. Those, I very well could see appealing to an income-challenged type household, particularly when we look at the proportion of the energy bill to the household income. As well as, we intend to -- so when we're describing customers and we're talking about this within the brochures that will be generated in targeting customers, we intend to list this level of benefits.

[Reference: PowerPoint Slide 3]

We also intend to make it very, very clear about the availability of information and that granularity of information that give people that control and that ability to better manage their energy usage. So we think it, as well, has a lot of appeal.

I'd be in full admittance we're really, you know, using this pilot to try to better understand and establish where could this type of activity resonate within our general residential population. We think that it could have a very, very wide appeal to residences for a variety of manners. So it will be interesting as we recruit this 1,000, if we see one sort of outweigh the other, and both on a recruitment basis and then we reflect on it two

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years later to really get an idea of what customers' views are and what appeal it has at that point, as well.

COMMISSIONER FLEMING: And where does the conservation and energy efficiency come in?

CHRIS EDGE [PEC]: The energy is by providing that convenience, that control, that level of information, that that customer, rather than having to wait -- I don't know how many weeks it takes us; from the time of our 30-day billing period to when they actually receive a bill and pay it, or actually open it and pay it, you could be looking at a six-week lag, potentially, estimated six-week leg, from the date that they first utilized that energy -- we're now providing tools and the availability of information where customers would know, you know, the day of, how much they consumed. And quite frankly, we're going to be presenting it in a manner which I think is a lot more customer friendly. How many dollars of energy do I consume? Not how many kilowatts do I consume, but maybe speak more in the venue of customers. So --

commissioner Fleming: But you're going to
really try to educate and market to that --

CHRIS EDGE [PEC]: Absolutely. This --

COMMISSIONER FLEMING: 1 Okay. CHRIS EDGE [PEC]: -- gives --2 COMMISSIONER FLEMING: I just couldn't see --3 CHRIS EDGE [PEC]: -- the, you know, ability 4 of the --5 **COMMISSIONER FLEMING**: -- where the priority 6 7 was. CHRIS EDGE [PEC]: This gives you, the 8 customer, that power over the electric bill, that 9 convenience, that control. I think you'll see, you 10 11 know, those items really attempted to resonate with 12 consumers. 13 As I sit back and reflect on this program as 14 the many years I've had a chance to talk with this 15 Commission, you know, if you really -- the Salt River Project that Ms. Luhrs alluded to that's 16 17 measured 12 percent energy savings, I can't think of another program holistically that would target 18 19 and establish a 12 percent energy savings, out of 2.0 all the many programs that we've brought before 2.1 this Commission, out of all the many that I see 22 across the forums that I go to, and the workshops, and the seminars. On a household usage basis, a 12 23 percent average in energy reduction, I don't even 24 see a close second place, much less one that 25

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wouldn't require a participant cost for involvement. So I think this has a real opportunity, relative to driving some significant energy.

It won't be for everyone. We also recognize that there is no one residential customer that's the same. We can break into class, and we can break them into different classes beyond that, and not one is the same. But we think it potentially plays a very vital, you know, position within our future portfolios. Energy efficiency will be a very well-positioned construct in communicating to customers not only from the purposes of why they'd want to participate, but I think educating them along the way as to how much they're saving, compared to where they were.

COMMISSIONER FLEMING: And how does this compare to the Green Button initiative? Do you need an AMI for that, or --

CHRIS EDGE [PEC]: I've had that question two or three times in the past week. It's funny, it's come from a lot of different directions, that the Green Button --

COMMISSIONER FLEMING: Good, the news is -- the word is out there, then.

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CHRIS EDGE [PEC]: And admittedly, I was searching Wikipedia for "green button."

COMMISSIONER FLEMING: Just go to DOE. It'll tell you about it.

CHRIS EDGE [PEC]: Green Button is -- that's correct. And for those of you who are not familiar -- and help me, Commissioner Fleming, if I misspeak here -- but Green Button is an Administrative/DOE-sponsored program, and it is being adopted fairly aggressively by those utilities who have made full-scale investments in two-way automated meter reading. And so predominantly, the California utilities are really the ones that are sort of stepping out.

The idea, as I understand it, is to make a very convenient and easy, accessible method by which consumers, and potentially application developers, can access interval usage data for the purposes of -- let the free market work at that point. I'm going to say for the purposes of, and then stop, because it's yet to be determined. But my understanding is that they provide a concise, uniform format, of which customers and potentially programmers, or other third parties with the consent of customer, can access customer usage

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information, and then idealistically I think DOE's vision is that, by that, it will spawn some development within the marketplace for people to develop new applications, new types of initiatives, to which customers can take this information and use it for the purposes of driving further -- understanding energy usage and potentially energy savings.

That stated, we have not made any planned intentions around this pilot to incorporate Green Button into this pilot. That was a very specific question I had to me earlier from a commission staff north of this State. But there is no intention at this point.

However, as Ms. Luhrs alluded to, there is -the portal will incorporate the ability of these
participants to drive down -- down to a level of an
hourly level, to show what their consumption and
energy use would be. I'm not familiar that we're
planning to build in any type of capabilities with
which they could download that and spawn it off
into some other type of application. But as far as
the information, which I think is equivalent to
what Green Button is driving at, the information,
the granularity down to that interval data would be

very similar to Green Button, but for full sake of 1 clarity, we are not incorporating this and we are 2 not putting any checkmark next to DOE as far as 3 their Green Button initiative. 4 5 **COMMISSIONER FLEMING**: But it could be, I mean, comparable as far as --6 CHRIS EDGE [PEC]: Very --7 COMMISSIONER FLEMING: -- beginning to --8 CHRIS EDGE [PEC]: As I see it and as I 9 interpret Green Button and the intent of Green 10 Button, it would be very comparable, at least from 11 the perspective of the value to the customer. 12 13 **COMMISSIONER FLEMING:** Right. Okay, thank 14 you. 15 CHAIRMAN HOWARD: Commissioner Wright. 16 VICE CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Thank you, Mr. 17 Chairman. Ms. Luhrs, go back to page ten, real 18 quick. 19 [Reference: PowerPoint Slide 10] 2.0 And this is the Web portal, right. Now, is 2.1 this an actual page, or is it a made-up page? 22 CYNTHIA LUHRS [PEC]: This is currently a test 23 page. VICE CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Okay. 24 **CYNTHIA LUHRS [PEC]:** It will look similarly, 25

with the structure, but the data is not valid at 1 this point. 2 VICE CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Well, and I was going 3 to the days remaining versus the average daily 4 usage in dollars. Okay, that's cool. Thank you. 5 CHAIRMAN HOWARD: Commissioners? Commissioner 6 Hall. 7 COMMISSIONER HALL: Thank you, sir. 8 Cagle, this question is for you. And I'm sorry, I 9 meant to ask you while Mr. Anthony was still in the 10 Okay. For the waivers of the reg's that you 11 need waived, in the application you have -321, the 12 13 meter reading; -339, the customer billing; -340, adjustment of bills; and -352, procedures for 14 15 termination. But you have a different set in the PowerPoint presentation. You don't have -340, and 16 you mentioned -336 but you don't have -336 in the 17 18 application. So I'm curious to know what -- is that a clerical error? Which regulations are you 19 2.0 seeking a waiver of? GREG CAGLE [PEC]: Well, I think, Commissioner 2.1 Hall, the answer is, it's the ones that are in the 22 application. 23 COMMISSIONER HALL: Okay. So you --24 GREG CAGLE [PEC]: We may not have all of them 25

1	on the page on the presentation.
2	COMMISSIONER HALL: Okay. But what about
3	-336?
4	GREG CAGLE [PEC]: Well, -336
5	COMMISSIONER HALL: Because -336 wasn't in
6	the application.
7	GREG CAGLE [PEC]: -336 is the Rule that deals
8	with deposit retention.
9	COMMISSIONER HALL: Uh-huh.
10	GREG CAGLE [PEC]: And we're at the
11	disadvantage, as you could see earlier, that we
12	don't have a copy of the actual filing with us,
13	unfortunately.
14	COMMISSIONER HALL: Okay.
15	GREG CAGLE [PEC]: So I can't really see that.
16	COMMISSIONER HALL: But no deposit will be
17	required, since this is a prepay
18	GREG CAGLE [PEC]: Exactly.
19	COMMISSIONER HALL: so
20	GREG CAGLE [PEC]: Exactly.
21	COMMISSIONER HALL: you will need a waiver
22	of that, as well.
23	GREG CAGLE [PEC]: Yes, ma'am.
24	COMMISSIONER HALL: Okay. So is it just a
25	clerical thing, or

1	GREG CAGLE [PEC]: Perhaps.
2	COMMISSIONER HALL: Perhaps? Okay. All
3	right. So just for precision, you need -321,
4	-339, -340, -352, and -336.
5	GREG CAGLE [PEC]: Yes, ma'am.
6	COMMISSIONER HALL: All right. Thank you,
7	sir.
8	CHAIRMAN HOWARD: Commissioners?
9	[No response]
10	To the panel, I'd like to thank you all for an
11	excellent presentation.
12	I suggest the way we handle the discrepancies
13	in the is just to amend your application, if you
14	would, and handle the discrepancies that
15	Commissioner Hall pointed out and, I guess,
16	Commissioner Fleming oh, Commissioner Hamilton.
17	I'm sorry. Commissioner Hamilton.
18	GREG CAGLE [PEC]: Had the discrepancy in the
19	two tables.
20	CHAIRMAN HOWARD: Right, the two tables, the
21	numbers in the two tables, and the requests for
22	waiver.
23	Mr. Nelson, does ORS have any questions?
24	MR. NELSON: Nothing. Thank you,
25	Commissioner.

CHAIRMAN HOWARD: Well, I appreciate you Thank you again for your presentation, and good luck with it, and we will see you later. Meeting adjourned. [WHEREUPON, at 11:50 a.m., the proceedings in the above-entitled matter were adjourned.]

CERTIFICATE

I, Jo Elizabeth M. Wheat, CVR-CM/M-GNSC, do hereby certify that the foregoing is, to the best of my skill and ability, a true and correct transcript of all the proceedings had in an allowable ex parte briefing held in the above-captioned matter before the Public Service Commission of South Carolina.

Given under my hand, this the 22nd day of March, 2012.

Jo Elizabeth M. Wheat, CVR-CM-GNSC

ATTEST:

Jocelyn G. Boyd,

CHIEF CLERK/ADMINISTRATOR